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NEWS 4	AUG 24	ENCOMPLIT/ENCOMPLIT2 reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 5	AUG 24	CA/CAplus enhanced with legal status information for U.S. patents
NEWS 6	SEP 09	50 Millionth Unique Chemical Substance Recorded in CAS REGISTRY
NEWS 7	SEP 11	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX now include Japanese FTERM thesaurus
NEWS 8	OCT 21	Derwent World Patents Index Coverage of Indian and Taiwanese Content Expanded
NEWS 9	OCT 21	Derwent World Patents Index enhanced with human translated claims for Chinese Applications and Utility Models
NEWS 10	NOV 23	Addition of SCAN format to selected STN databases
NEWS 11	NOV 23	Annual Reload of IFI Databases
NEWS 12	DEC 01	FRFULL Content and Search Enhancements
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NEWS 14	DEC 02	Derwent World Patent Index: Japanese FI-TERM thesaurus added
NEWS 15	DEC 02	PCTGEN enhanced with patent family and legal status display data from INPADOCDB
NEWS 16	DEC 02	USGENE: Enhanced coverage of bibliographic and sequence information
NEWS 17	DEC 21	New Indicator Identifies Multiple Basic Patent Records Containing Equivalent Chemical Indexing in CA/CAplus
NEWS 18	JAN 12	Match STN Content and Features to Your Information Needs, Quickly and Conveniently
NEWS 19	JAN 25	Annual Reload of MEDLINE database
NEWS 20	FEB 16	STN Express Maintenance Release, Version 8.4.2, Is Now Available for Download
NEWS 21	FEB 16	Derwent World Patents Index (DWPI) Revises Indexing of Author Abstracts
NEWS 22	FEB 16	New FASTA Display Formats Added to USGENE and PCTGEN
NEWS 23	FEB 16	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB Enriched with New Content and Features
NEWS 24	FEB 16	INSPEC Adding Its Own IPC codes and Author's E-mail Addresses

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.4.2,
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=> file medline biosis caplus embase
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=> s (chaperonin(w)10 and endometrial or endometrium or endometri?)
L1      205771 (CHAPERONIN(W) 10 AND ENDOMETRIAL OR ENDOMETRIUM OR ENDOMETRI?)

=> s (chaperonin(w)10) and (endometrial or endometrium or endometri?)
L2          37 (CHAPERONIN(W) 10) AND (ENDOMETRIAL OR ENDOMETRIUM OR ENDOMETRI?
               )

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3           15 DUP REM L2 (22 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dis ibib abs l3 1-15

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 15     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2007426151     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 17552551
TITLE:              Verification of endometrial tissue biomarkers
                    previously discovered using mass spectrometry-based
                    proteomics by means of immunohistochemistry in a tissue
                    microarray format.
AUTHOR:             Dube Valerie; Grigull Jorg; DeSouza Leroi V; Ghanny Shaun;
                    Colgan Terence J; Romaschin Alexander D; Siu K W Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Mount Sinai Hospital,
                    600 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
SOURCE:             Journal of proteome research, (2007 Jul) Vol. 6, No. 7, pp.
                    2648-55.  Electronic Publication: 2007-06-07.
```

Journal code: 101128775. ISSN: 1535-3893. L-ISSN: 1535-3893.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200708
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jul 2007
Last Updated on STN: 31 Aug 2007
Entered Medline: 30 Aug 2007

AB Verification of candidate protein biomarkers is a necessary step in moving from the initial discovery to application. Here, we report results of a verification exercise involving six candidate endometrial cancer biomarkers previously discovered using mass-tagging and multidimensional liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry (DeSouza L., et al. J. Proteome Res. 2005, 4, 377-386) on a cohort of 148 patient samples by means of immunohistochemistry on a tissue microarray format. A panel of the three best-performing biomarkers, chaperonin 10, pyruvate kinase M2, and alpha-1-antitrypsin, achieved a sensitivity of 0.85, specificity of 0.93, predictive value of 0.90, and positive predictive value of 0.88 in discriminating malignant from benign endometrium. The ruggedness of this panel of biomarkers was verified in a 2/3-training-set-1/3-test-set cross-validation analysis by randomly splitting the cohort in 10 ways. The roles of chaperonin 10 and pyruvate kinase M2 in tumorigenesis confirm them as credible cancer biomarkers.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007426087 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 17523614
TITLE: Identification of candidate biomarker proteins released by human endometrial and cervical cancer cells using two-dimensional liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry.
AUTHOR: Li Hongyan; DeSouza Leroi V; Ghanny Shaun; Li Wei; Romaschin Alexander D; Colgan Terence J; Siu K W Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, Centre for Research in Mass Spectrometry, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
SOURCE: Journal of proteome research, (2007 Jul) Vol. 6, No. 7, pp. 2615-22. Electronic Publication: 2007-05-25.
Journal code: 101128775. ISSN: 1535-3893. L-ISSN: 1535-3893.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200708
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jul 2007
Last Updated on STN: 31 Aug 2007
Entered Medline: 30 Aug 2007

AB Candidate biomarker proteins, including chaperonin 10 and pyruvate kinase, previously discovered and identified using mass-tagging reagents with multidimensional liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry (DeSouza, L.; et al. J. Proteome Res. 2005, 4, 377-386) have been identified in serum-free media of cultured endometrial cancer (KLE and HEC-1-A) and cervical cancer (HeLa) cells. These and other cancer-associated proteins were released by the cultured cells within 24 h of growth. A total of 203 proteins from the KLE cells, 86 from HEC-1-A, and 161 from HeLa are reported.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007397504 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 17374602
TITLE: Endometrial carcinoma biomarker discovery and verification using differentially tagged clinical samples with multidimensional liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry.
AUTHOR: DeSouza Leroi V; Grigull Jorg; Ghanny Shaun; Dube Valerie; Romaschin Alexander D; Colgan Terence J; Siu K W Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario M2J 1P3, Canada.
SOURCE: Molecular & cellular proteomics : MCP, (2007 Jul) Vol. 6, No. 7, pp. 1170-82. Electronic Publication: 2007-03-19.
Journal code: 101125647. ISSN: 1535-9476. L-ISSN: 1535-9476.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200708
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Jul 2007
Last Updated on STN: 29 Aug 2007
Entered Medline: 28 Aug 2007
AB The utility of differentially expressed proteins discovered and identified in an earlier study (DeSouza, L., Diehl, G., Rodrigues, M. J., Guo, J., Romaschin, A. D., Colgan, T. J., and Siu, K. W. M. (2005) Search for cancer markers from endometrial tissues using differentially labeled tags iTRAQ and cleavable ICAT with multidimensional liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry. J. Proteome Res. 4, 377-386) to discriminate malignant and benign endometrial tissue samples was verified in a 40-sample iTRAQ (isobaric tags for relative and absolute quantitation) labeling study involving normal proliferative and secretory samples and Types I and II endometrial cancer samples. None of these proteins had the sensitivity and specificity to be used individually to discriminate between normal and cancer samples. However, a panel of pyruvate kinase, chaperonin 10, and alpha1-antitrypsin achieved the best results with a sensitivity, specificity, predictive value, and positive predictive value of 0.95 each in a logistic regression analysis. In addition, three new potential markers were discovered, whereas two other proteins showed promising trends but were not detected in sufficient numbers of samples to permit statistical validation. Differential expressions of some of these candidate biomarkers were independently verified using immunohistochemistry.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006425908 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16808467
TITLE: Infrared multiphoton dissociation in quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry: top-down characterization of proteins.
AUTHOR: Raspopov Serguei A; El-Faramawy Ayman; Thomson Bruce A; Siu K W Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Centre for Research in Mass Spectrometry, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
SOURCE: Analytical chemistry, (2006 Jul 1) Vol. 78, No. 13, pp. 4572-7.
Journal code: 0370536. ISSN: 0003-2700. L-ISSN: 0003-2700.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200704
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Jul 2006
Last Updated on STN: 27 Apr 2007
Entered Medline: 26 Apr 2007

AB The first implementation of infrared multiphoton dissociation (IRMPD) for a hybrid quadrupole time-of-flight (QqTOF) mass spectrometer is reported. Ions were trapped in the radio frequency-only quadrupole (q2), which normally serves as a collision cell, and irradiated by a continuous CO2 IR laser. The laser beam was introduced coaxially with the quadrupoles in order to maximize overlap with the ion path. The resolution of the TOF mass analyzer allowed direct charge state determination for fragments smaller than 7 kDa. For larger fragments, the charge state could be assigned using the multiple losses of water, characteristic for IRMPD of proteins. The analytical performance is demonstrated by top-down sequencing of several representative proteins (equine myoglobin, bovine casein, and human insulin and chaperonin 10). Various post-translational modifications such as phosphorylation, acetylation, formation of disulfide bridges, and removal of N-terminal methionine followed by acetylation are detected and characterized. The utility of IRMPD for the analysis of biological samples is demonstrated in a study of a recently identified potential marker for endometrial cancer, chaperonin 10.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:69893 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700076624
TITLE: Verification of new endometrial cancer biomarkers tissue expression using tissue microarray and bioinformatic analysis.
AUTHOR(S): Dube, Valerie [Reprint Author]; Grigull, Joerg; Ghanny, Shaun; Romaschin, Alexander D.; Siu, Kw; Colgan, Terence J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Mt Sinai Hosp, Toronto, ON M5G 1X5, Canada
SOURCE: Modern Pathology, (SEP 2006) Vol. 19, No. Suppl. 3, pp. 94. Meeting Info.: 26th International Congress of the International-Academy-of-Pathology. Montreal, CANADA. September 16 -21, 2006. Int Acad Pathol; United States & Canadian Acad Pathol.
ISSN: 0893-3952.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 2007
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jan 2007

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:589208 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:93565
TITLE: Marker proteins and methods for diagnosing endometrial cancer or phase
INVENTOR(S): Colgan, Terence J.; Siu, K. W. Michael; Romaschin, Alexander D.; Yang, Eric C. C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mount Sinai Hospital, Can.; York University; University Health Network
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 199 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005061725	A1	20050707	WO 2004-CA2172	20041221
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004303448	A1	20050707	AU 2004-303448	20041221
CA 2550900	A1	20050707	CA 2004-2550900	20041221
EP 1711618	A1	20061018	EP 2004-802347	20041221
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
US 20080226554	A1	20080918	US 2007-584207	20071128

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2003-532601P	P	20031223
	US 2004-630990P	P	20041124
	WO 2004-CA2172	W	20041221

AB Methods for detecting endometrial diseases or an endometrium phase in a subject are described comprising measuring endometrial markers or polynucleotides encoding the markers in a sample from the subject. The invention also provides localization or imaging methods for endometrial diseases, and kits for carrying out the methods of the invention. The invention also contemplates therapeutic applications for endometrial diseases employing endometrial markers, polynucleotides encoding the markers, and/or binding agents for the markers. Thus, isotope-coded affinity tag (ICAT) anal. was used to identify differentially expressed proteins in proliferative and secretory endometria as well as in normal and cancerous endometrial tissues.

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L3 ANSWER 7 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005511671 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16134212

TITLE: Direct analysis of laser capture microdissected endometrial carcinoma and epithelium by matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry.

AUTHOR: Guo Jingzhong; Colgan Terence J; DeSouza Leroi V; Rodrigues Mary Joe; Romaschin Alexander D; Siu K W Michael

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Centre for Research in Mass Spectrometry, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3.

SOURCE: Rapid communications in mass spectrometry : RCM, (2005) Vol. 19, No. 19, pp. 2762-6.
Journal code: 8802365. ISSN: 0951-4198. L-ISSN: 0951-4198.

PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: (EVALUATION STUDIES)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200511
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Sep 2005
Last Updated on STN: 8 Nov 2005
Entered Medline: 7 Nov 2005

AB Direct analysis of laser capture microdissected malignant and normal endometrial epithelium using matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization (MALDI) time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MS) was able to detect a number of proteins that are overexpressed in malignant epithelial cells. A total of 16 physiologic and malignant endometrial samples were laser capture microdissected, including four proliferative and four secretory endometria, and eight endometrioid adenocarcinomas. Two of these proteins, at 10,834 and 10,843 Da, likely correspond to calgranulin A and chaperonin 10, two proteins that had previously been identified in endometrioid adenocarcinoma in whole tissue homogenate by MS analysis. Direct analysis by MALDI-MS not only confirms that these proteins are overexpressed in endometrial carcinoma, but also localizes them to the epithelial cells, the expected cancer site. 2005 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005247858 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15816004
TITLE: A strategy for high-resolution protein identification in surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry: calgranulin A and chaperonin 10 as protein markers for endometrial carcinoma.
AUTHOR: Guo Jingzhong; Yang Eric C C; Desouza Leroi; Diehl Georg; Rodrigues Mary Joe; Romaschin Alexander D; Colgan Terence J; Siu K W Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Centre for Research in Mass Spectrometry, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
SOURCE: Proteomics, (2005 May) Vol. 5, No. 7, pp. 1953-66. Journal code: 101092707. ISSN: 1615-9853. L-ISSN: 1615-9853.
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 May 2005
Last Updated on STN: 14 Dec 2005
Entered Medline: 6 Dec 2005

AB Surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization-mass spectrometry (SELDI-MS) has conventionally been practiced on linear time of flight (TOF) which has low mass accuracy and resolution. Here we demonstrate in an examination of both malignant and nonmalignant endometrial tissue homogenates that high mass accuracy and resolution in the MS stage are crucial. Using a commercially available quadrupole/TOF (QqTOF), we were able to resolve two potential cancer markers, subsequently identified off-line as chaperonin 10 and calgranulin A, that differ by 8 Da in mass. Two off-line protein identification protocols were developed: the first was based on size-exclusion chromatography (SEC), sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), protein extraction, trypsin digestion, and matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization-tandem MS (MALDI-MS/MS); the second on SEC and shotgun nano-liquid chromatography (nanoLC)-MS/MS. Analyses on a cohort of 44 endometrial homogenates showed 22 out of 23 nonmalignant samples had nondetectable to very low abundance of chaperonin

10 and calgranulin A; 17 of the 21 malignant samples had detectable to abundant levels of both proteins. Immunohistochemical staining of a tissue microarray of 32 samples showed that approximately half of malignant endometrial tissues exhibited positive staining for calgranulin A in the malignant epithelium, while 9 out of 10 benign tissues exhibited negative epithelial staining. In addition, macrophages/granulocytes in malignant as well as nonmalignant tissues showed positive staining. No immunostaining occurred in stroma or myometrium. Calgranulin A, in combination with chaperonin 10 and other proteins, may eventually constitute a panel of markers to permit diagnosis and screening of endometrial cancer.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005217877 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15822913
TITLE: Search for cancer markers from endometrial tissues using differentially labeled tags iTRAQ and cICAT with multidimensional liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry.
AUTHOR: DeSouza Leroi; Diehl Georg; Rodrigues Mary Joe; Guo Jingzhong; Romaschin Alexander D; Colgan Terence J; Siu K W Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Centre for Research in Mass Spectrometry, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
SOURCE: Journal of proteome research, (2005 Mar-Apr) Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 377-86.
Journal code: 101128775. ISSN: 1535-3893. L-ISSN: 1535-3893.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200507
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Apr 2005
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jul 2005
Entered Medline: 28 Jul 2005

AB A total of nine potential markers for endometrial cancer (EmCa) have been discovered and identified from endometrial tissue homogenates using a combination of differentially labeled tags, iTRAQ and cICAT, with multidimensional liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry. The tissues were snap frozen in liquid nitrogen within 15-20 min after devitalization. Samples for proteomic analysis were treated with protease inhibitors before processing. Marker proteins that were overexpressed in EmCa are chaperonin 10, pyruvate kinase M1 or M2 isozyme, calgizzarin, heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein D0, macrophage migratory inhibitory factor, and polymeric immunoglobulin receptor precursor; those that were underexpressed are alpha-1-antitrypsin precursor, creatine kinase B, and transgelin. The chaperonin 10 result confirms our earlier observation of overexpression in EmCa tissues using surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry, verified by Western analysis and immunohistochemistry [Yang, E. C. C. et al. J. Proteome Res. 2004, 3, 636-643]. Pyruvate kinase was observed to be overexpressed using both iTRAQ and cICAT labeling. All nine markers have been found to be associated with various forms of cancer. A panel of these plus other markers may confer sufficient selectivity for diagnosing and screening of EmCa. The use of cICAT led to identification of a higher proportion of lower-abundance signaling proteins; conversely, iTRAQ resulted in a higher percentage of the more abundant ribosomal proteins and transcription factors.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:561659 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200800561658
TITLE: Endometrial cancer marker discovery using differentially labelled clinical samples.
AUTHOR(S): Desouza, L. [Reprint Author]; Guo, J.; Alhaq, M.; Romaschin, A.; Colgan, T.; Siu, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: York Univ, Toronto, ON M3J 2R7, Canada
SOURCE: Molecular & Cellular Proteomics, (AUG 2005) Vol. 4, No. 8, Suppl. 1, pp. S318.
Meeting Info.: 4th Annual World Congress of the Human-Proteome-Organisation (HUPO). Munich, GERMANY. August 28 -September 01, 2005. Human Proteome Org.
ISSN: 1535-9476.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Oct 2008
Last Updated on STN: 15 Oct 2008

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004350547 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15253447
TITLE: Protein expression profiling of endometrial malignancies reveals a new tumor marker: chaperonin 10.
AUTHOR: Yang Eric C C; Guo Jingzhong; Diehl Georg; DeSouza Leroi; Rodrigues Mary Joe; Romaschin Alexander D; Colgan Terence J; Siu K W Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Centre for Research in Mass Spectrometry, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3.
SOURCE: Journal of proteome research, (2004 May-Jun) Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 636-43.
Journal code: 101128775. ISSN: 1535-3893. L-ISSN: 1535-3893.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200412
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Jul 2004
Last Updated on STN: 21 Dec 2004
Entered Medline: 20 Dec 2004
AB Endometrial carcinoma is a common malignancy in women, being exceeded in incidence only by that of breast, lung, and colorectal cancers. At present, no serum tumor markers are available for the monitoring of endometrial carcinoma patients, and patients with recurrent disease are detected only following the development of symptoms or abnormalities in imaging assessments. Similarly, no screening tools are available for endometrial carcinoma. Protein profiling by matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization-time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) has proven to be a sensitive and fast method of analysis for small proteins or peptides to yield specific biomarkers. In this study, a variety of normal and malignant endometrial tissue samples were fractionated and analyzed by SELDI-TOF MS (SELDI is a version of MALDI utilizing protein "chips"). A number of proteins displayed differential expression in malignant endometrial tissues. One of the prominent proteins fractionated by weak cation exchange chromatography and displaying enhanced expression in these

malignant tissues was identified as chaperonin 10. The increased expression of chaperonin 10 in malignant endometrial tissues was further confirmed by parallel Western blot and immunohistochemistry analyses.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004341278 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15200675
TITLE: Biology of primate relaxin: a paracrine signal in early pregnancy?.
AUTHOR: Hayes Eric S
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Washington National Primate Research Center, The University of Washington, Box 357331, Seattle, WA 98195, USA.. ehayes@bart.rprc.washington.edu
SOURCE: Reproductive biology and endocrinology : RB&E, (2004 Jun 16) Vol. 2, pp. 36. Electronic Publication: 2004-06-16.
Ref: 205
Journal code: 101153627. E-ISSN: 1477-7827. L-ISSN: 1477-7827.
Report No.: NLM-PMC449733.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200411
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Jul 2004
Last Updated on STN: 10 Nov 2004
Entered Medline: 9 Nov 2004
AB Relaxin is a peptide hormone that exerts numerous effects in a variety of tissues across a broad range of species. Although first identified more than 75 years ago interest in relaxin biology has waxed and waned over the years consistent with peaks and troughs of new experimental data on its wide-ranging biological effects and advances in relaxin enabling technologies. Recent insights into species-dependent differences in relaxin biology during pregnancy have once again stimulated a relative surge of interest in the study of relaxin's reproductive biology. Identification and pharmacological characterization of orphaned relaxin receptors and exploration of its paracrine effects on pregnancy using genomic and proteomic technologies have succeeded in fueling current interest in relaxin research. Primates and non-primate vertebrates exhibit very disparate profiles of relaxin genomics, proteomics and functional biology. Non-human primates appear to exhibit a very close similarity to humans with respect to relaxin reproductive biology but the similarities and subtle differences are only just beginning to be understood. We, and others, have shown that relaxin produces significant changes to the non-human primate endometrium during the peri-implantation period that are consistent with relaxin's long perceived role as a paracrine modulator of pregnancy. The purpose of this review is to summarize the reproductive biology of relaxin in non-human primates with a specific emphasis on the paracrine role of ovarian and endometrial relaxin during embryo implantation and early pregnancy.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992077368 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1720752
TITLE: [Rate of early abortion after in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer].
Fruhstabortrate nach In-vitro-Fertilisation und Embryotransfer.
AUTHOR: Mesrogli M; Nitsche U; Maas D H; Degenhardt F; Dieterle S;

Schlosser H W
CORPORATE SOURCE: Zentrum fur Frauenheilkunde, Medizinische Hochschule Hannover.
SOURCE: Geburtshilfe und Frauenheilkunde, (1991 Sep) Vol. 51, No. 9, pp. 688-93.
Journal code: 0370732. ISSN: 0016-5751. L-ISSN: 0016-5751.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: (ENGLISH ABSTRACT)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199201
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Feb 1992
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 10 Jan 1992

AB The high rate of implantation failures in infertile patients after in vitro fertilization must be regarded as the major problem of the kind of treatment. Usually, no information on the development of the embryo can be obtained for the time between embryo replacement and rising beta-hCG levels. Own studies on the early pregnancy factor (EPF) showed a positive reaction few hours following the contact of a fertilized oocyte with the endometrial surface. Therefore, we used the EPF as a marker for the viability of the embryo in 82 patients after in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer. Within two days after embryo transfer the EPF was positive in 52 (63%) patients and negative in 30 (37%) patients. In these women the embryos may have been lost during handling or may have discontinued further development. Between day 3 and day 12 after transfer the EPF turned to negative values in 35 patients--especially between day 6 and 10. These cases must be regarded as true implantation failures. After day 12 following embryo transfer, rising beta-hCG levels could be measured in 17 women (21%), but only in 12 patients (15%) could a growing embryonic sac be detected by ultrasound. From these figures, we may conclude, that about half of the embryos are lost already during the step of embryo transfer and the other half during implantation. Therefore, more attention should be given to the handling of the embryos to increase the pregnancy rate after in vitro fertilization.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983105798 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6337066
TITLE: The clinical management of repeated early pregnancy wastage.
AUTHOR: Rock J A; Zacur H A
SOURCE: Fertility and sterility, (1983 Feb) Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 123-40. Ref: 155
Journal code: 0372772. ISSN: 0015-0282. L-ISSN: 0015-0282.
Report No.: PIP-018244; POP-00128177.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Population
ENTRY MONTH: 198303
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 2002
Entered Medline: 24 Mar 1983

AB A rational systematic evaluation is essential to the management of a couple with repeated early pregnancy wastage. Psychologic support in the form of frequent discussions and sympathetic counseling are crucial to the successful evaluation and treatment of the anxious couple. A prompt and orderly evaluation will relieve anxiety. When no etiologic factor is identified, a 60% to 80% fetal salvage rate may be expected. Once a

patient conceives, serial ultrasonography, beta-hCG determination, and estradiol determination may be useful in detecting the stage of the embryonic death if subsequent abortion occurs. A karyotypic analysis of the products of conception should be performed if fetal loss occurs. This review of the current literature on the clinical management of repeated early pregnancy wastage focuses on several etiologic factors (i.e., genetic, medical, immunologic, endocrine, psychogenic, environmental, occupational, infectious, and uterine) which have been noted to result in repeated pregnancy wastage. Suggestions for further clinical study are outlined where appropriate, and a rational approach to clinical evaluation and management is provided, based on the interpretation of the state of the art. The frequency of clinically recognized spontaneous abortion in the general population has been estimated to range between 15-20%. The actual spontaneous abortion rate is difficult to determine due to the fact that some patients do not seek medical services and abort completely at home. Despite the present uncertainty concerning the actual risk of recurrent abortion, most clinicians agree that repeated early spontaneous pregnancy wastage (i.e., repeated pregnancy loss) is defined as the occurrence of 3 or more pregnancy losses prior to the 20th week of gestation. From cytogenetic studies of aborted products of conception, chromosomal abnormalities account for between 50-60% of spontaneous abortions in the 1st trimester of pregnancy. Most of the chromosomal aberrations involved in spontaneous abortions have been presumed to be due to random events that are not necessarily repetitious. Sporadic chromosomal errors account for approximately 30% of spontaneous pregnancy losses, and repeated pregnancy loss under these conditions would therefore occur as a matter of chance and would not be predictive of future pregnancy loss. Several medical diseases have been implicated in causing habitual abortion, and these include systemic lupus erythematosus, congenital cardiac disease, and renal disease. The severity of the disease correlates best with fetal wastage. An absence of blocking antibodies within the serum of women with repeated abortions was reported by Rocklin et al. A review of the literature shows that only an association exists between psychologic disturbances and habitual abortion. Intrauterine infection may result in early pregnancy wastage, and fetal death may result from an acute overwhelming infection. It has long been recognized that congenital anomalies of the uterus have been responsible in some instances for reproductive failure. The gynecologist must consider the time of initiation of an evaluation of a patient with reproductive loss. Any evaluation must include a complete history and a karyotypic analysis with fluorescent banding of both partners, a hysterogram, and a properly timed endometrial biopsy. In the authors' experience, about 50% of patients with repeated pregnancy loss have no discernible etiologic factor. Subsequent early pregnancy should be carefully monitored in these patients. When no etiologic factor is identfied, a 60-80% fetal salvage rate may be expected.

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983079790 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6848387
TITLE: A mode of action of IUDs.
AUTHOR: Croxatto H B
SOURCE: Fertility and sterility, (1983 Jan) Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 114.
Journal code: 0372772. ISSN: 0015-0282. L-ISSN: 0015-0282.
Report No.: PIP-012884; POP-00116490.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Letter
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Population
ENTRY MONTH: 198302
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Mar 1990

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 2002
Entered Medline: 14 Feb 1983

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L1 205771 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON (CHAPERONIN(W) 10 AND ENDOMETRIAL OR ENDOMETRIUM OR ENDOMETRI?)
L2 37 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON (CHAPERONIN(W) 10) AND (ENDOMETRIAL OR ENDOMETRIUM OR ENDOMETRI?)
L3 15 DUP REM L2 (22 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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